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## INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY Korea

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SUBJECT North Korean Military Strength and Military and Political Activity

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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1X

1. The General Headquarters of the North Korean army is organized as follows: Chief of Staff, Political Security Department, Field Headquarters, Rear Area Headquarters, Cultural Headquarters, Air Force Headquarters, and Naval Headquarters. Under the General Headquarters are the following army, air and naval units, listed according to strength as of 1 January 1951 and 16 March 1951:<sup>1</sup>

	<u>1 January 1951</u>	<u>16 March 1951</u>
a. Army forces	233,300	201,300
1 Army (8, 17, and 47 Divisions)	31,300	26,900
2 Army (2, 9, 10 and 31 Divisions)	41,000	35,000
3 Army (1, 3, 5 and 15 Divisions)	38,500	33,500
4 Army (105 Division, and 23 and 26 Battalions)	18,000	16,300
5 Army (6, 7 and 12 Divisions)	29,000	20,100
6 Army (18, 19 and 36 Divisions)	24,300	24,300
7 Army (13, 32 and 37 Divisions)	25,600	25,600
8 Army (42, 45 and 46 Divisions)	25,600	25,600
b. Air Force (headquarters of Air Division, 19, 20, and 21 A.A.R. <sup>2</sup> air school)	5,900	5,800
c. Navy (headquarters, 24 and 41 Divisions, 63 and 69 Battalions, naval school)	23,000	21,000

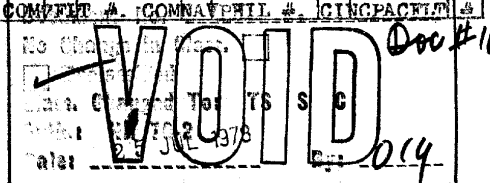
2. The North Korean 6 Army was organized in early November 1950 in Tunghua, Manchuria, from army stragglers and leftist refugees. It is under the command of Major General KIM Yong-chin (金容鎮),<sup>3</sup> age 39. KIM Ch'ang-pong (金昌鳳),<sup>4</sup> age 38, is commander of the 19 Division. KANG Myong-sun (康明淳), age 33, is commander of the 37 Regiment. The 6 Army Headquarters is organized as follows: Chief of Staff, Cultural Headquarters, Rear Service Headquarters, and

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Headquarters Unit, Under the Headquarters Unit are a military band company, transportation company, anti-aircraft gun platoon, engineer platoon, reconnaissance platoon, medical company, signal company, 76mm field artillery company, and a PPSH company. Under the 6 Army Headquarters are the 18, 19 and 36 Divisions, and an artillery regiment.<sup>5</sup> The 19 Division is organized as follows: military band platoon, transportation platoon, medical platoon, signal platoon, engineer battalion, and 35, 36 and 37 Regiments.

3. The 6 Army was armed as follows:

12	122mm field artillery pieces	8	120mm mortars
28	76mm field artillery pieces	36	82mm mortars
		12	76mm mortars
35	heavy machine guns	45	50mm mortars
68	light machine guns		

In addition the army had an unknown quantity of Soviet-made small arms, M-1's, carbines, and Model 38 rifles. By about March each man had been issued 100 rounds of rifle bullets and 140 rounds of PPSH bullets, sic. 1,200 rounds of ammunition had been issued for each light machine gun.

4. 6 Army transportation equipment consisted of 22 trucks, 21 jeeps, and 132 horse-carts. There was no supply of clothing, and food was being supplied locally. Troops of the 6 Army received a total of about 2 month's combat training and political indoctrination.
5. In about March, the 18 Division, consisting of 7,000 men, was stationed in Kae-song (126-34, 37-58). The 19 Division and the headquarters unit, consisting of 10,300 men, were stationed about seven and one-half miles north of Namchonjom (126-24, 38-20). The 36 Division, consisting of 7,000 men, was stationed in Korangpori (126-50, 38-00). The 6 Army left Huanjen Hsien (125-25, 41-16), Mukder Province, Manchuria, on 2 February 1951, crossed the Yalu on 6 February, and traveled on foot to Namchonjom via Chosan (125-48, 40-50), Unsan (125-48, 39-58), Yongbyon (125-48, 39-48), Kaechon (125-58, 39-40), Sunchon (125-56, 39-26), and Singye (126-32, 38-30). It arrived at Namchonjom on 25 February, where its main duty is to garrison the rear area. It has been trying to build up its supply of arms and equipment to full strength from materiel being brought down from Manchuria.
6. On 21 February 1951, the transportation company of the 38 Division Command Post of the 5 Army<sup>6</sup> was in Hongchon (127-54, 37-42) and consisted of a transportation squad of 8 men, a transportation platoon of 29 men, and a transportation company of 80 men. The table of organization for these units called for 10, 40 and 120 men respectively. The transportation company was equipped with one truck and some horse and ox-carts commandeered from the area. About 35 of the 80 men were armed, 20 with Soviet-type rifles and 15 with tommy guns. The company also has telephones, and each squad has a runner.
7. In October 1950, this transportation unit withdrew via Chunchon through Changjin, to about 25 miles east of Kanggye. In mid-December, it went southward again, stopping for a while in Kanggye, reached Changjin about 30 December, and Nam-hung around 5 January 1951. It continued via Kwachon and passed Chunchon around the middle of January. At the end of January it reached Hoengsong (127-59, 37-30). The 38 Division was concentrated at Hongchon on 16 February. The code name of the 38 Division is So Na Lu (松 岳 山) (Pine Tree) and the code name of the division command post is Pon Kae (雷 電) (Lightning).
8. In early January 1951, Yi Sung-yop<sup>7</sup> was appointed mayor of Seoul when North Koreans reoccupied the city. He remained in this post until 30 January, when he was appointed special plenipotentiary ambassador to China.
9. On 3 February, Brigadier General CH'OM Hyon (崔 賢), commander of the 2 Brigade of the Garrison Unit, Garrison Bureau, Ministry of Interior, was appointed gar-

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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risson commander of the Pyongyang area. Before the war, he was commander of the 3 Brigade of the Garrison Unit.<sup>8</sup>

10. On 20 January 1951, about 300 munitions technicians of the munitions plants in the Pyongyang area were ordered to assemble at a designated place within five days. When they assembled, they were exhorted to continue resisting the illegal acts of the United States imperialists and the South Korean regime and were told that, since they could not continue production in their own factories, they were to move to another area to continue their production efforts. On 23 January, they left Pyongyang ostensibly for Wonsan, but it was clear they were headed for the USSR via Chongjin.

- 25X1A 1. [REDACTED] Comment. Only the organization of the 1 and 5 Armies is in agreement with previous estimates.
- 25X1A 2. [REDACTED] Comment. This is as given. Possibly Army Air Regiment or Anti-Aircraft Regiment is intended.
- 25X1A 3. [REDACTED] Comment. He was previously reported as commander of the 6 Army. See 25X1A [REDACTED]
- 25X1A 4. [REDACTED] Comment. He was previously reported as commander of the 19 Division. 25X1A See [REDACTED]
- 25X1A 5. [REDACTED] Comment. This artillery regiment was not given as part of the basic organization of the 6 Army in paragraph 1.
- 25X1A 6. [REDACTED] Comment. The 38 Division was not given as a part of the 5 Army in the organization table in paragraph 1 or in other reports on the 5 Army.
- 25X1A 7. [REDACTED] Comment. YI Sung-yop's restoration as mayor of Seoul was reported in [REDACTED] 25X1A
- 25X1A 8. [REDACTED] Comment. CH'OE Hyon was previously reported as commander of the 3 Brigade of the North Korean Border Constabulary. [REDACTED] 25X1A

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